



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



**TOGETHER**  
*for a sustainable future*

## DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

## FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

## CONTACT

Please contact [publications@unido.org](mailto:publications@unido.org) for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)



004137

ED

~~SECRET~~

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Director  
General  
Economic and  
Social Commission for  
Latin America  
Original: English

**Industrial Development Board**

Third Session

Vienna, 24 April - 15 May 1969

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Hold at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,  
on Tuesday, 29 April 1969, at 10.30 a.m.

President:

Mr. ORTIZ de ROZAS (Argentina)

CONTENTS

Agenda  
Item

4

General debate (continued)

Paragraphs

1 - 56

We request that each of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report be set to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

1/1/56

1. ~~Mr. ABDELMAJID~~ ~~(Syria)~~ ~~reminded~~ ~~the~~ ~~Assembly~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~Industrial~~ ~~Development~~ ~~Centre~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~result~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~UNEP~~ ~~-~~ ~~sponsored~~ ~~conference~~ ~~held~~ ~~in~~ ~~Geneva~~ ~~in~~ ~~1955~~ ~~and~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~Centre~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~first~~ ~~of~~ ~~its~~ ~~kind~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~middle~~ ~~East~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~fourteen~~ ~~member~~ ~~States~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~United~~ ~~Nations~~ ~~Industrial~~ ~~Development~~ ~~Centre~~ ~~within~~ ~~the~~ ~~League~~ ~~of~~ ~~Nations~~ ~~Industrial~~ ~~Development~~ ~~Centre~~ ~~to~~ ~~provide~~ ~~industrial~~ ~~services~~ ~~and~~ ~~support~~ ~~governmental~~ ~~efforts~~ ~~to~~ ~~implement~~ ~~industrialization~~ ~~programmes~~. ~~The~~ ~~present~~ ~~UNIDO~~ ~~programme~~ ~~of~~ ~~action~~ ~~covering~~ ~~as~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~case~~ ~~of~~ ~~activities~~ ~~offered~~ ~~considerable~~ ~~possibilities~~ ~~for~~ ~~achieving~~ ~~the~~ ~~targets~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~ ~~Centre~~ ~~which~~ ~~looked~~ ~~forward~~ ~~to~~ ~~UNEP/UNIDO~~ ~~assistance~~ ~~and~~ ~~would~~ ~~co-ordinate~~ ~~its~~ ~~work~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~appropriate~~ ~~regional~~ ~~bodies~~.
2. In view of the developing countries' need for an integrated programme for natural resources and manufacturing industries, he would suggest that industrial technical assistance programmes could be made more effective by closer co-ordination of the UNEP and UNIDO programmes in those respective fields.
3. The Industrial Development Centre, which would support all possible steps taken to strengthen UNIDO and improve its effectiveness, looked forward to the fulfilment of the hopes and aspirations of the developing countries during the Second Development Decade and hoped to receive the support of developed and developing countries as well as of United Nations bodies and other international organizations in the difficult task of attaining its targets.
4. Mr. ABDELMAJID (Syria) remarked that UNIDO's development since its creation had fallen short of the expectations and aspirations of the developing countries, and reflected the amount of resources placed at the Organization's disposal and the type of co-operation extended to it by UNEP and the specialized agencies. In particular, the mandate given to UNIDO by the General Assembly concerning the establishment of a programme of action in the field of industry could not be described as having been satisfactorily carried out. From the outset, UNIDO had had to compete with other international bodies with vested interests in the field of industrialization and was, even at present, responsible for only fifteen per cent of total United Nations activities in that field. Although UNIDO's share of UNIDO resources earmarked for industry was still very small, many developed countries continued to





...the Board of Directors... the issue of... however the attitude... what disappointing.

11. The difficulty encountered by UNIDO in obtaining grants with reasonable flexibility in the drawing up of long-term programmes. In addition, the expected recommendations of the UNDP capacity study might have far-reaching repercussions for UNIDO. His delegation therefore advocated the formation of a study group to review the long-term programmes, sources of finance and structural organization of UNIDO, with a view to identifying the factors which hampered the Organization in the execution of its functions. The proposed study group, whose membership should be based on equitable geographical distribution and which should be assisted by individual experts, consulting firms and the Secretariat, might present an interim report to the Board at its fourth session and a final report at the fifth session. The study group should be allowed full latitude to consult with member Governments, United Nations agencies and other bodies. Pending the report of the group, however, the normal rate of operation and growth of the Organization should in no way be impaired.

12. With regard to the Working Group on Programs and Co-ordination, his delegation had consistently opposed the establishment of any body which might reflect adversely on the Board and duplicate its work, and the apprehensions of his delegation in that respect had been largely confirmed by recent events. An acceptable compromise solution might be for the Board to adopt a resolution whereby the Working Group become a permanent organ of the Board and held its meetings simultaneously with the Board's meetings.

13. Sudan's National Committee for UNIDO, whose belief in the Organization was unswerving, had recently formulated several important recommendations, including one pertaining to the necessity of establishing regional or provincial sub-committees and

13. The Board should continue to monitor the social and economic development of the countries in the Middle East, and to report to the General Assembly on the progress of the work of the Board. The Board should also continue to monitor the progress of the work of the Board and to report to the General Assembly on the progress of the work of the Board. The Board should also continue to monitor the progress of the work of the Board and to report to the General Assembly on the progress of the work of the Board. The Board should also continue to monitor the progress of the work of the Board and to report to the General Assembly on the progress of the work of the Board.

14. Peace and stability were essential prerequisites for the economic and social development of any country. Unfortunately, such conditions did not exist at present in the Middle East. The 1967 war, the continued occupation of Arab lands and the presence of Zionist forces on the Eastern bank of the Suez Canal were still having an adverse effect on the economies of the Arab countries. The necessity for those countries to develop their defensive capabilities had led to a diversion of resources which would inevitably retard the course of economic and social development. In addition, foreign investors were shunning the area and several vital industries had been destroyed. Until the countries concerned had succeeded in restoring their rights, they would continue to invest their remaining resources in a sustained effort to expand their industrial economy and thus preserve their independence.

15. Mr. BUAO-DULCE (Spain) said that examination of purely operational problems should not cause the Board to overlook the need to consider the Organization itself, its fundamental aspects and its future possibilities. UNIDO, whose existence and activities filled a vital need, was spending no effort to remedy its weaknesses, one of the greatest of which was its financial situation, due both to inadequate resources and to the complex way in which it was financed. UNIDO's share in the United Nations regular budget was extremely small and the situation was aggravated by the constant necessity to re-adjust the Organization's programme in the light of the funds allocated. The contribution of UNDP, which had become a basic source of financing, was no less sporadic and its manner of operation must necessarily have repercussions on its effectiveness. The establishment of a group of experts from UNDP, SIB and the United Nations and UNIDO Secretariats to carry out short-term and medium-term studies for projects and services would be difficult to achieve.



The group's task would be to draw up a general framework for UNIDO which could be used and utilized flexibly. Other ways of dividing the financial effort might also be studied; the one mistake would be to leave matters as they stood and make no effort to break the vicious circle in which UNIDO was placed at present. Once it was clearly recognized that an organization with precise terms of reference must have the operational and decision-making machinery necessary to attain its objectives, the only remaining problem would be to reach a United Nations "family agreement" as to how the new policy should be carried out. The prevailing uncertainty and lack of cohesion were even more pronounced in the case of the BIS, particularly in respect of contributions to specific projects.

16. The objectives of the first Development Decade had not been reached, and it would be impossible for the Second Development Decade to achieve better results in the absence of a global strategy for the developing countries. The elaboration of such a strategy obviously required close international co-operation.

17. Clearly the time had come for serious reflection on the objectives of UNIDO in the light of experience acquired up to the present. His delegation did not believe that any useful purpose would be served by maintaining a rigid and artificial distinction between the developed and the developing countries, thus dividing the Organization into two watertight groups of beneficiary and donor countries. There was no country which could not give as well as receive and Spain, as a developing country, was prepared to give whatever assistance it could in specific cases.

18. With regard to the operation of the Organization properly speaking, his delegation's views were as follows. Firstly, UNIDO projects should be harmonized and coordinated with national programmes to the greatest possible extent. Secondly, concentration on new installations should not lead to a neglect of existing and reasonably profitable installations. Thirdly, UNIDO should not undertake research work of its own but should confine itself to providing technical assistance to research institutions, particularly in the developing countries. Moreover, the possibility of promoting an international association of industrial research institutions as a forum for the exchange of data and experience deserved serious consideration. Fourthly, the establishment of export-oriented industries in the developing countries should

of the Board, the Secretary-General, and the Board of Experts, to report strategy for economic development. Fifthly, the Secretary-General's recommendations should be approached with a view to avoiding overlapping activities in fields, such as those of agriculture and industry, in order to avoid duplication of work and unnecessary conflict. Sixthly, in order to avoid difficulties and heavy costs in manufacturing for export, efforts should be made to avoid excessive restrictions on the transfer of technology. Seventhly, the impact of economic development on social conditions must not be ignored when drawing up plans for industrial development. The indiscriminate establishment of large industries with complete disregard for their social repercussions could often be detrimental in the long run. Eighthly, UNIDO had an important role to play in the promotion of seminars, symposia and conferences concerning the various fields of industry, and such activities should be expanded as much as possible. Ninthly, his delegation considered that the establishment of the World Group had proved satisfactory on the whole and that the system might usefully be continued with certain procedural improvements. Lastly, UNIDO should prepare its contribution to the Second Development Decade as soon as possible, in collaboration with all the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

19. In conclusion, his delegation was convinced that the time had come for a general review of UNIDO's activities in the light of past experience. It was most important that the Board should express broad and decided agreement in that respect.

20. Mr. RUSSEIN (Somalia) said that developed and developing countries alike should make every effort to ensure that UNIDO received the financial resources which it required. UNDP might be asked to increase the funds available for financing UNIDO's growing commitments; supplementary resources might be forthcoming if the developed and the developing countries were requested to increase their voluntary contributions and, where possible, to assist financially in offsetting the local costs of seminars and training programmes. Moreover, in view of the very limited financial and human resources of the United Nations as a whole, every effort should be made to ensure the co-ordination of activities of members of the United Nations family, so that duplication and waste might be avoided.

11. The importance of the exchange of information on industrial activities could not be over-emphasized, and in that connexion the suggestion of national committees for UNIDO would be of help, as would the creation of an organ within the UNIDO secretariat to assist in the exchange of information between the developed and the developing countries.

22. The importance of the exchange of information on industrial activities could not be over-emphasized, and in that connexion the suggestion of national committees for UNIDO would be of help, as would the creation of an organ within the UNIDO secretariat to assist in the exchange of information between the developed and the developing countries.

23. If the highly industrialized nations really wished to assist the developing countries, it should be possible to eliminate the obstacles which prevented the industries of the latter gaining entry into established world markets, even if their products were competitive in price and quality. It was unprofitable to produce goods that could neither be absorbed by domestic markets nor sold elsewhere, and the creation of an industrial promotion centre that would help the developing countries to sell their products to potential buyers was therefore important.

24. The attention given by UNIDO to the development of light industries based mainly on locally produced raw materials was to be welcomed, and it was hoped that these industries, particularly in the least developed countries, would encourage import substitution and promote foreign earnings.

25. His delegation believed that industrial development should be accompanied by modern legislation. For that reason, he suggested that UNIDO's activities should be expanded to include the provision of guidance in matters of industrial legislation, patents and licensing.

26. Mr. NIJOLIN (Observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the achievement of UNIDO's lofty aims demanded united and ever-increasing efforts on the part of all its members. The Byelorussian SSR for its part was making concrete contribution in that respect.

... industrial development, will ... subject.

... moreover, the ... The spirit of ... The ... to the Belorussian Government.

28. The experience of industrial development in the Belorussian SSR should be of benefit to countries embarking on that process, in view of the similarity of the problems involved. During its fifty years of existence, and despite the ravages of twenty years of war, the Belorussian SSR had made great strides in the development of its industry and agriculture and in the training of the necessary personnel. Through its own efforts, and with the assistance of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, it had wrought the radical changes necessary to make it a modern country with a modern industry, whose industrial output, reduced in 1944 to 5 per cent of the pre-war figure, was now eighty times higher than the pre-Revolution figure. Indeed, Belorussia had become a leading producer in the USSR of many industrial items, although its territory covered less than 1 per cent of the surface area and its population accounted for less than 4 per cent of the population of the Soviet Union.

29. The Belorussian SSR was not only prepared to share its industrial experience with the developing countries, but was determined to collaborate in every way in the activities of UNIDO. As part of its contribution to UNCTAD and UNIDO, it was ready to participate in the preparation and organization of seminars and symposia, on such subjects as the short-medium- and long-term planning of industrial production at different levels, and the planning of the location of industries for the processing of agricultural raw materials. On a broader plane, Belorussian experts could participate in the preparation of models for the industrialization of the developing countries.

30. The secretariat was informed that the Board had decided to continue the training of technical personnel in the field of industrialization. The vast experience of the Board in this regard could be used to organize regional seminars and the organization of such seminars could be coordinated with other regional and specialized agencies. It was suggested that in future UNIDO should endeavor to use its own consultants, wherever possible, at headquarters but also in the field. The Board requested UNIDO to continue to direct its efforts to promoting an expansion of UNIDO's activities in helping the developing countries to solve their industrialization problems.

31. Mr. Ahmad (Pakistan) said that the third session of the Board offered a great opportunity both for stock-taking and for looking ahead. It was important for UNIDO to give full thought to the future, particularly on the threshold of the Second Development Decade, and it was to be hoped that it would closely follow the work of the Committee that was working on the preparations for the Decade. Industrialization of poor countries should form an integral part of future international development strategy, which should take account of national development plans and regional arrangements between countries which shared the same attitudes.

32. Although developing countries were aware that they could only break out of the vicious circle imposed by backwardness and poverty through their own efforts, the constraint of limited resources obliged them to seek outside assistance, and organizations like UNIDO should never lose sight of that consideration. The shortfall in the targets of the first Development Decade, together with the increase in the price of capital goods and the very substantial reverse flow of funds in the form of amortization and interest charges were serious matters. Moreover, as industrialization was considered to be an essential instrument in the advance towards self-sustaining economic growth, concerted national and international efforts were necessary to achieve whatever targets might be set for future development plans.

33. Industrial development could not be achieved without an increased flow of capital, and in that connexion there were immense opportunities for international co-operation. UNIDO's promotional activities should be aimed at greater investment promotion. Pre-investment studies must be followed by investment, and indeed there

... the utilization of the ... banker, ... its ... population to ... training ... example of ... World Bank, perhaps even coming to a formal arrangement which a proportionate share of world capital resources might be pooled for the industrial sector.

34. Although UNIDO's contribution to industrialization was becoming increasingly significant, much still remained to be done, particularly in the sphere of industrial efficiency. Repair and maintenance was a subject which did well justify an industry-wide or at least sector-wide approach. A sustained effort would be needed to ensure that new factories were properly maintained. While supporting the programmes in that field, as well as in the field of in-plant training, his delegation felt that more attention should be paid to studies of industrial efficiency and productivity. UNIDO should also strive for greater participation by the developing countries in the benefits of research and technological progress, paying special attention to the creation of smaller economic units which would be modern, efficient and economic and of particular value to the developing countries.

35. As regards procedures for the recruitment of experts, he hoped that the secretariat would acquaint the Board with the results of its experience, and provide an analysis of the financial implications. Any future evaluation of the situation should take account of the quality and completion time of experts' work and of the time required to find appropriate experts. There was also a continuing need for an evaluation of the results achieved in the implementation of UNIDO projects. Concerning field activity, he noted the continuing need for an evaluation of the results achieved in implementing UNIDO projects, and emphasized that in recruiting additional staff, both for field and Headquarters activities, UNIDO should give due consideration to geographical distribution on the widest possible basis.

36. Turning to financial matters, he hoped that the Board might be provided with separate figures showing administrative expenditure and expenditure on programme supporting activities. The statement of financial implications contained in

... 1971-1972 ... financial strategy ...

35. The prospects for SIS appeared to have brightened, even though the programme was an essential element in the identification and formulation of projects for eventual financing. It was to be hoped that the emphasis on speed and flexibility of procedures referred to by the representative of UNDP would be reflected in the joint UNDP/UNIDO study of the problems of financing future projects of the SIS type. The announcement that the proportion of funds used for experts or equipment would be adjusted, and that those funds might be utilized for demonstrating industrial principles, was to be welcomed. The Board might wish to express views concerning the payment of local SIS costs, bearing in mind that the developing countries were generally unable to pay for such services. As far as the TA programme planning level was concerned, the Board should continue to strive for its upward revision from the present level of \$1.5 million.

36. The UNDP regular programme had been given in terms of figure estimates, but supporting activities had not received full coverage for 1971. The purpose of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) had therefore not been fulfilled. He recalled that at the second session of the Board his delegation had requested detailed forecasts so that, at the time of submission of a planning estimate by the Secretary-General, the proposed amount for UNIDO's regular budget might be based on specific recommendations concerning the programme for 1971.

39. While awaiting completion of the preparations for the Second Development Decade, the Board might wish to indicate priorities for activities in 1971 and 1972, making proposals that could form the basis of planning estimates by the Secretary-General. He noted the new procedure formulated for programmes under part V of the United Nations budget, and hoped that the Board's recommendations in connexion with the programme for industrial development would be fully taken into account by the Secretary-General, and that the new arrangements would be subsequently reviewed in the light of experience.

40. Regarding the Working Group on the World Bank, the Director of the United Nations Development Commission, in his report to the Board of the special aspects of the activities of the Working Group on the World Bank, in connection with the Bank, the Working Group on the World Bank, etc.

41. The Working Group on Preferential Tariffs presented a number of excellent tasks to be taken. In view of this, it appeared to have a number of major emphases on certain important areas, such as export-oriented industries. Welcoming the co-operation and close liaison between UNIDO and UNCTAD, and urging that close attention be paid to studies carried out by UNCTAD on a new GSP, he observed that export-oriented industries were of particular interest to developing countries since they could quickly pay their way once initial investment had been made. He hoped that the Executive Director would inform the Board of ways in which that area of UNIDO activity might be strengthened. UNIDO, in close association with UNCTAD, might well examine the role of the new system of preferential tariffs that was expected to come into effect during the 1970's.

42. That part of the report of the Working Group dealing with the consideration of the programme as a whole was not sufficiently analytical. Inadequate attention had been paid to the subjects of light industry and textiles, and the Group appeared to have adopted a somewhat uncertain position on some projects. As regards co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system he hoped that a satisfactory agreement would be reached with FAO, and would appreciate information concerning further developments in the negotiations. He suggested that similar agreements with other specialized agencies should be set before the Board for final approval. He hoped that sufficient time would be available for the Board to examine the programme of work in substance if not in detail. The Board should also consider whether the Working Group should continue in its present form, or whether a sessional committee should be appointed with the same or modified terms of reference.

43. Mr. HORCHLING (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), speaking at the invitation of the President, informed the members of the Board that the GATT Committee on Trade in Industrial Products were pursuing its work of determining that the tariff situation would be when the Kennedy Round concessions were fully implemented. The following step would be to explore the possibilities for further tariff reductions.



43. The Committee has also been concerned with the question of the liberalization of international trade in textiles and clothing. It has held several sessions on this subject and has issued several reports. It has also been active in the field of technical assistance. In addition, it has been instrumental in the establishment of the International Textile and Apparel Institute.

44. In its progress towards the liberalization of international trade, the Committee has been particularly affected by the restrictions on the exports of developing countries, and GATT was continuing to keep a list of such countries. Developed countries in GATT had been urged to give favourable consideration to requests of developing countries for the separate identification in their tariffs of products for which developing countries had sought tariff concessions or duty-free entry. The secretariat was engaged in studying differential tariff rates affecting exports of processed goods and the effects on exports of specific duties.

45. The Cotton Textiles Committee was to meet in the autumn of 1969 to consider the future of the Arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles, due to expire in 1970. The measures taken or envisaged by importing countries to facilitate adjustments in their cotton industries were being studied and work was proceeding on adjustment assistance measures.

46. At the last GATT session, members had reaffirmed their readiness to take appropriate action once a general non-discriminatory scheme of preferences in favour of the developing countries had been negotiated, as recommended by the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In addition, the preparatory work for negotiation of tariff preferences among developing countries was entering its final stage, and GATT members had declared their intention of taking a constructive attitude towards the results. The negotiations should be completed by the end of 1969, and so far twenty-four developing countries had submitted lists of products on which they wished to negotiate. The UNCTAD secretariat was co-operating with GATT in the servicing of those negotiations.



... recognize the importance of the...  
Director...  
... the...  
... the...  
... the...

50. Mr. Krumholz, USA, listed the following activities on behalf of the developing countries: (a) courses in maintenance services; (b) a seminar on the maintenance of power stations, building materials industries; (c) a seminar on the development of various branches of the food industry; (d) a seminar on the financing of industrial development from internal resources; (e) a seminar on the improvement of loading and unloading techniques for buildings and plant in light industry; (f) a seminar on industrial information; and (g) training courses in welding for specialists from the developing countries.

51. In conclusion, he pledged his country's continuing support for UNIDO in its task of providing assistance to developing countries in their industrialization efforts.

52. Mr. BIRCEA (Romania) said that the continuing discrepancies in the level of economic, industrial and technical development of different countries was explained by the fact that the process of industrialization had not yet reached the stage at which industrial development became the driving force of all economic and social life. To achieve that goal, the international community as a whole would have to concentrate all its efforts on accelerating the process of industrialization in the developing countries. In practice, however, it had been shown that the economic growth of each country depended primarily on the exploitation of its own material and human resources. At the same time, no country could overlook the need to maintain economic relations with other countries. Certain economic programs required every country to participate increasingly in international trade. Against that background, UNIDO's task was to support the efforts made by the developing countries by a variety of measures among which technical assistance occupied an important place. UNIDO also had a particularly vital role to play in the transfer of information, know-how, patents and licences to the developing countries.

53. The programme of work for 1970 contained a number of interesting proposals, of which the following deserved particular attention: (a) the establishment of research institutes and development centres in certain developing countries; (b) the creation of an international proprietary technology bank; (c) further strengthening of activities for the industrial documentation and centre; and (d) the organization of research

work and industrial projects. In addition, UNIDO should support and assist in the operational management of the use of computers and calculating techniques in industrial planning, programing and evaluation. The last of his study was of growing importance and UNIDO could make its own contribution in this framework of General Assembly resolution 2457 (XXIII).

54. UNIDO should also play a more active part in furthering the development of international economic, industrial and technical co-operation. That purpose could be achieved only when it became a truly universal organization, including among its members the People's Republic of China, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam.

55. Industrial co-operation depended primarily on the development and consolidation of bilateral relations between States and the extension of multilateral co-operation, both of which should be regarded as part of a single process. Romania believed that effective multilateral collaboration could be achieved only through respect for the basic principles of international law; supra-national structures could not replace the sovereign attributes of individual States. One of the tasks that UNIDO could usefully perform would be to study the wide variety of forms of co-operation, and it might prove valuable to hold meetings of experts for that purpose. He wished to commend UNIDO's efforts for the development of co-operation with other members of the United Nations family.

56. In conclusion, he recalled the considerable results achieved by his country in the field of industrialization and reaffirmed Romania's dedication to the principle of international economic, industrial and technical co-operation.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.





**16. 7. 74**